

Figure 1

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

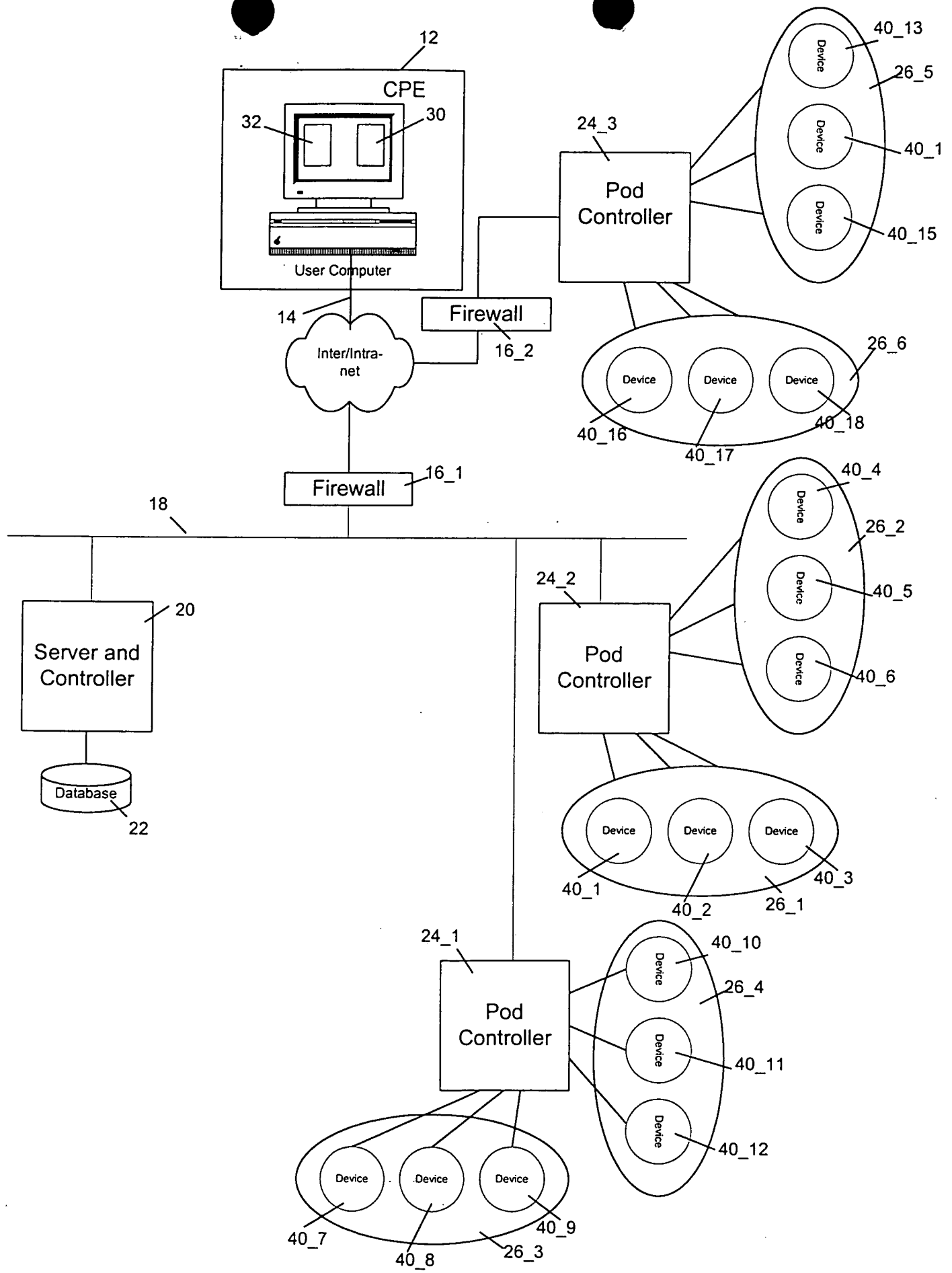


Figure 2

# Pod Control System

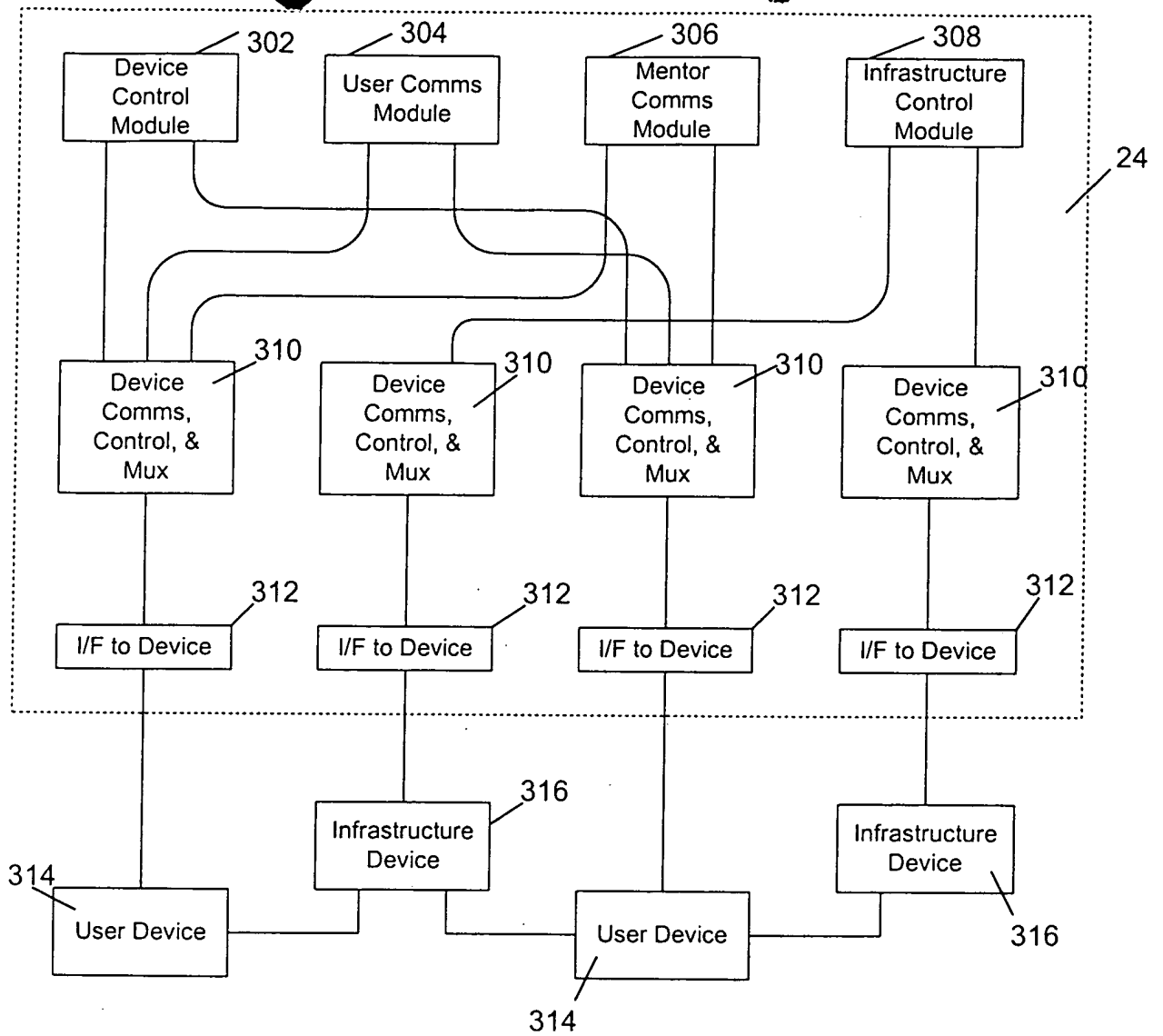


Figure 3

# 1011. Appletalk Routing

Logout

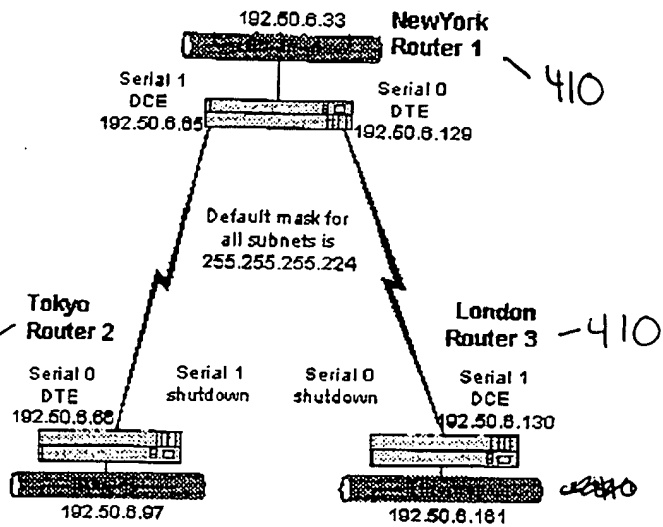
Return to  
Locker

with Controls Reset Save Load Cycle Break Exit Console

Time Remaining:

Lab Information  
Instructions - 412  
Scenario & Assignments - 414

- 416 - Monitoring
- 418 - View Pfaa
- 420 - Suggested Approach
- 422 - Sample Solution
- 424 - Check Results



Click on a device above to open a console session.

Figure 4

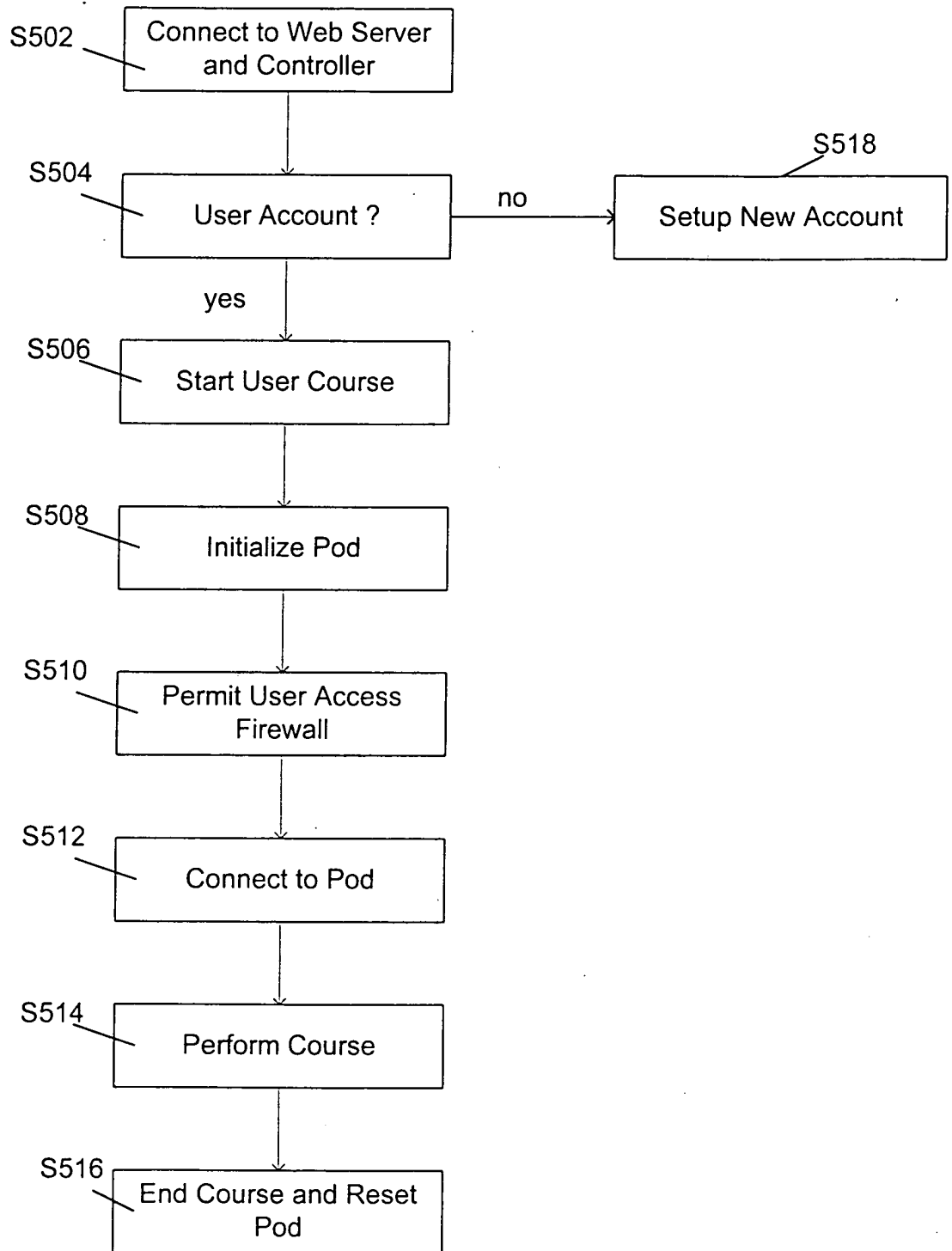


Figure 5

code 20000000

600

Welcome

Login

602 Account ID

604 Password

606

OR

608 New Account

Figure 6

1. Name / 702

Last Name	First Name	M.I.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. Address / 704

Company	<input type="text"/>
Street	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>

3. User Name / 706

<input type="text"/>
----------------------

4. Password / 708

<input type="text"/>
----------------------

Figure 7

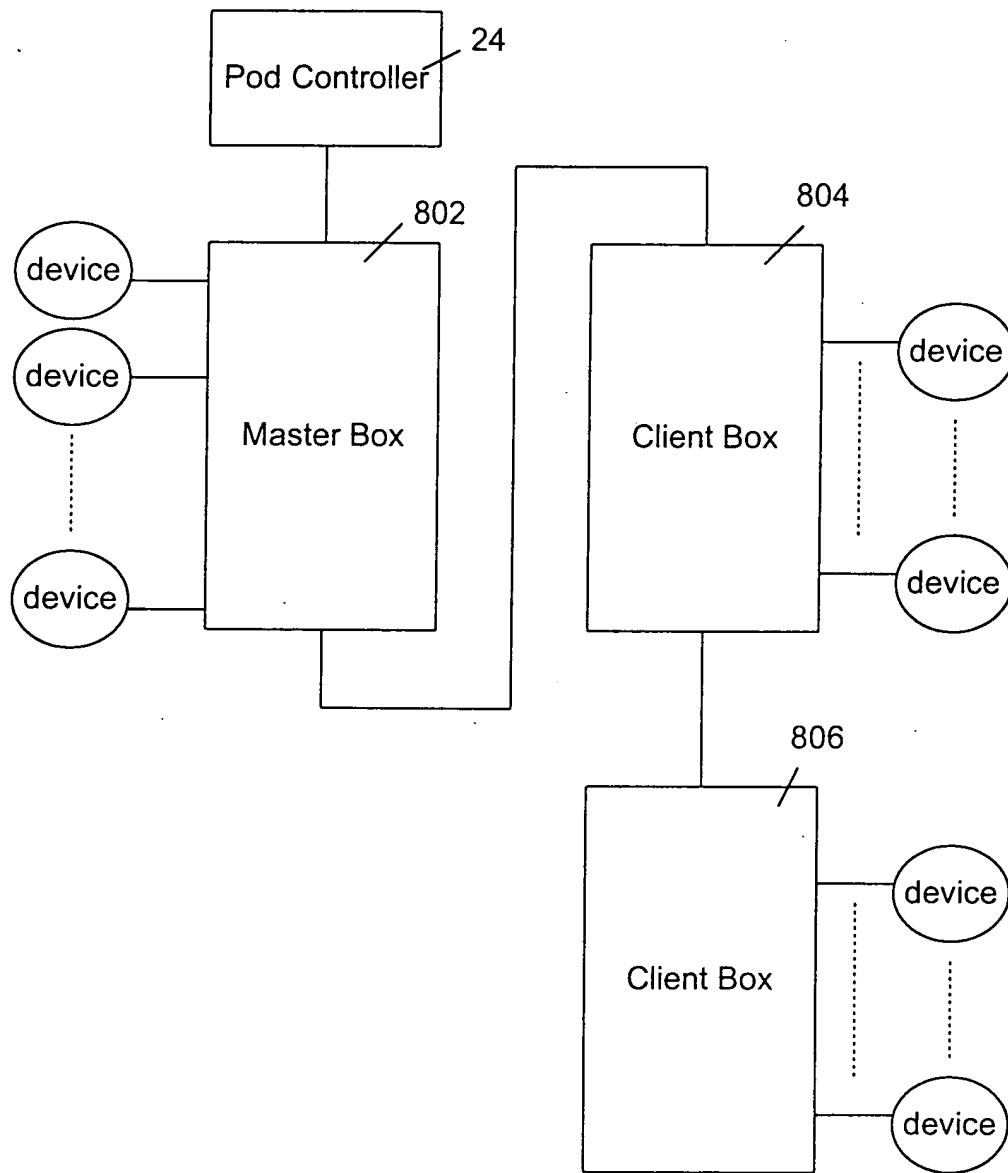


Figure 8



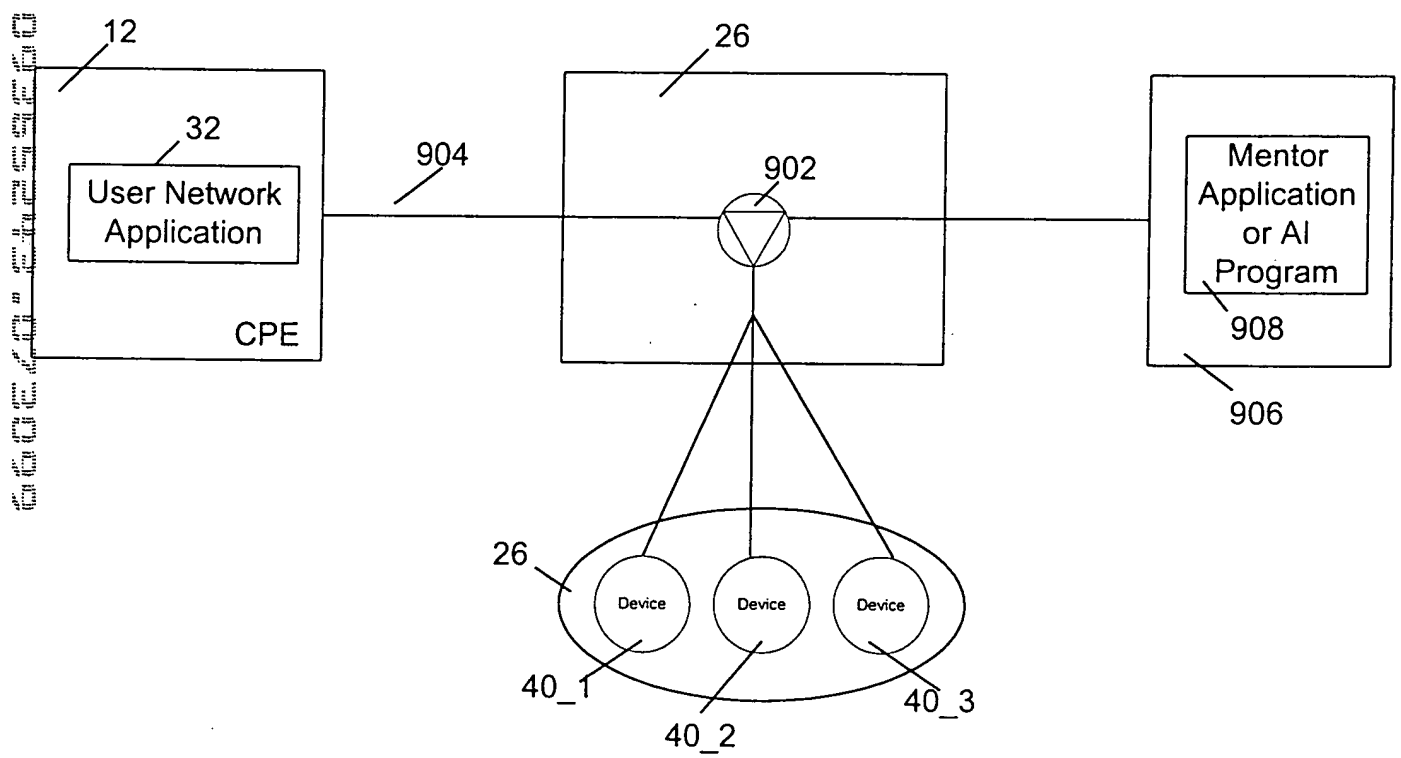


Figure 9

FIG. 10

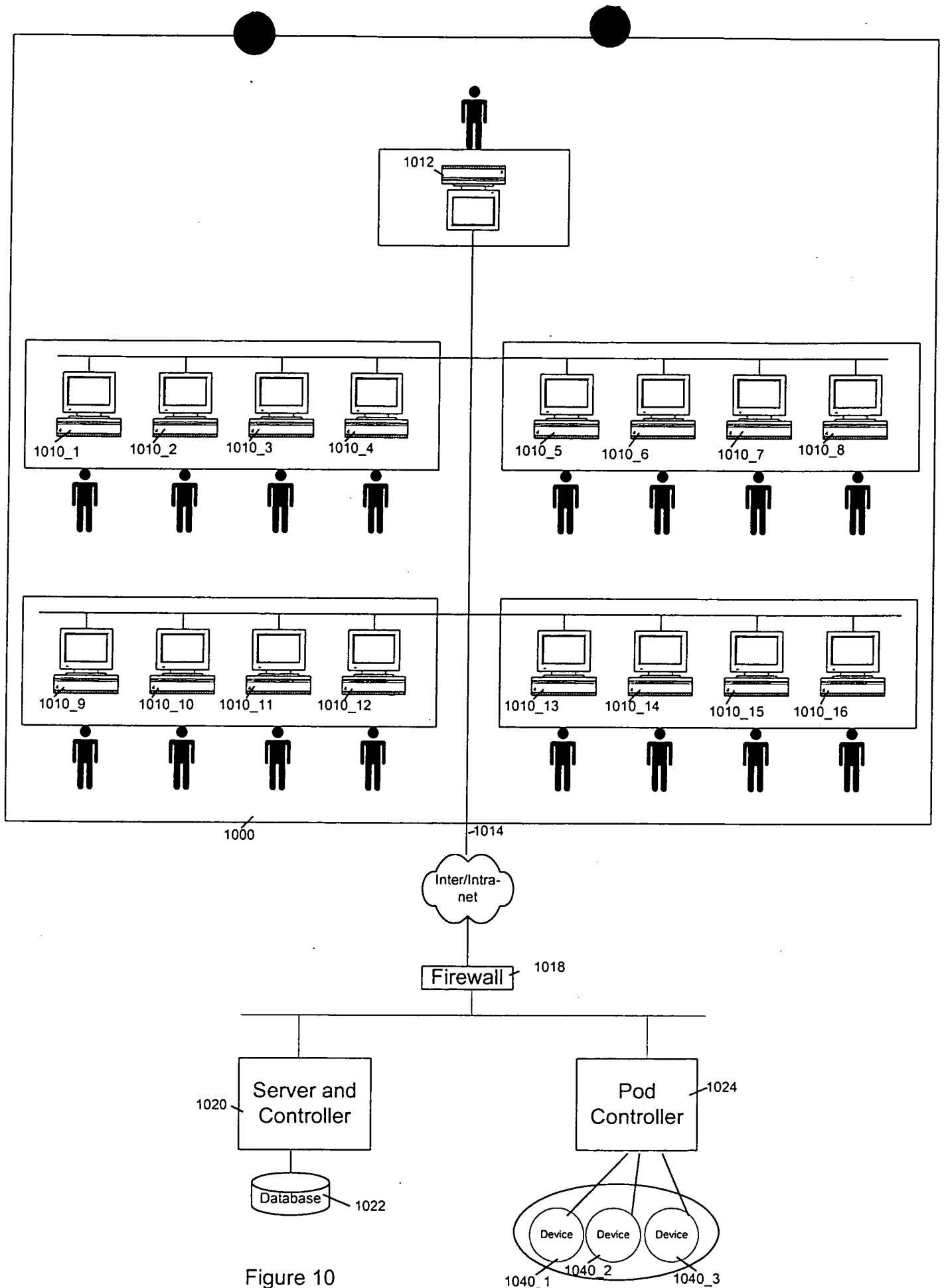


Figure 10

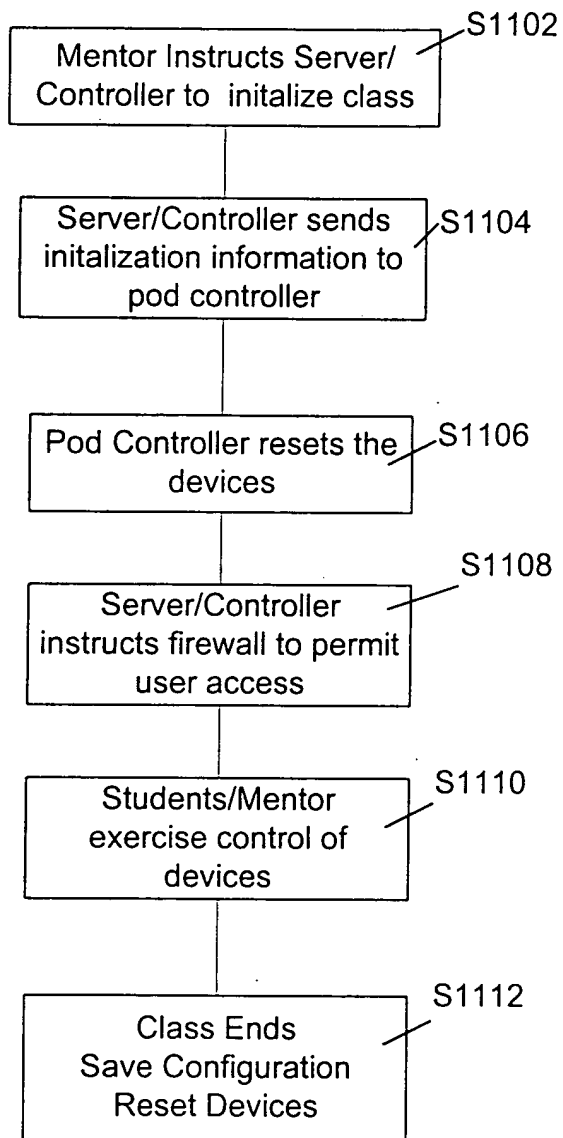


Figure 11

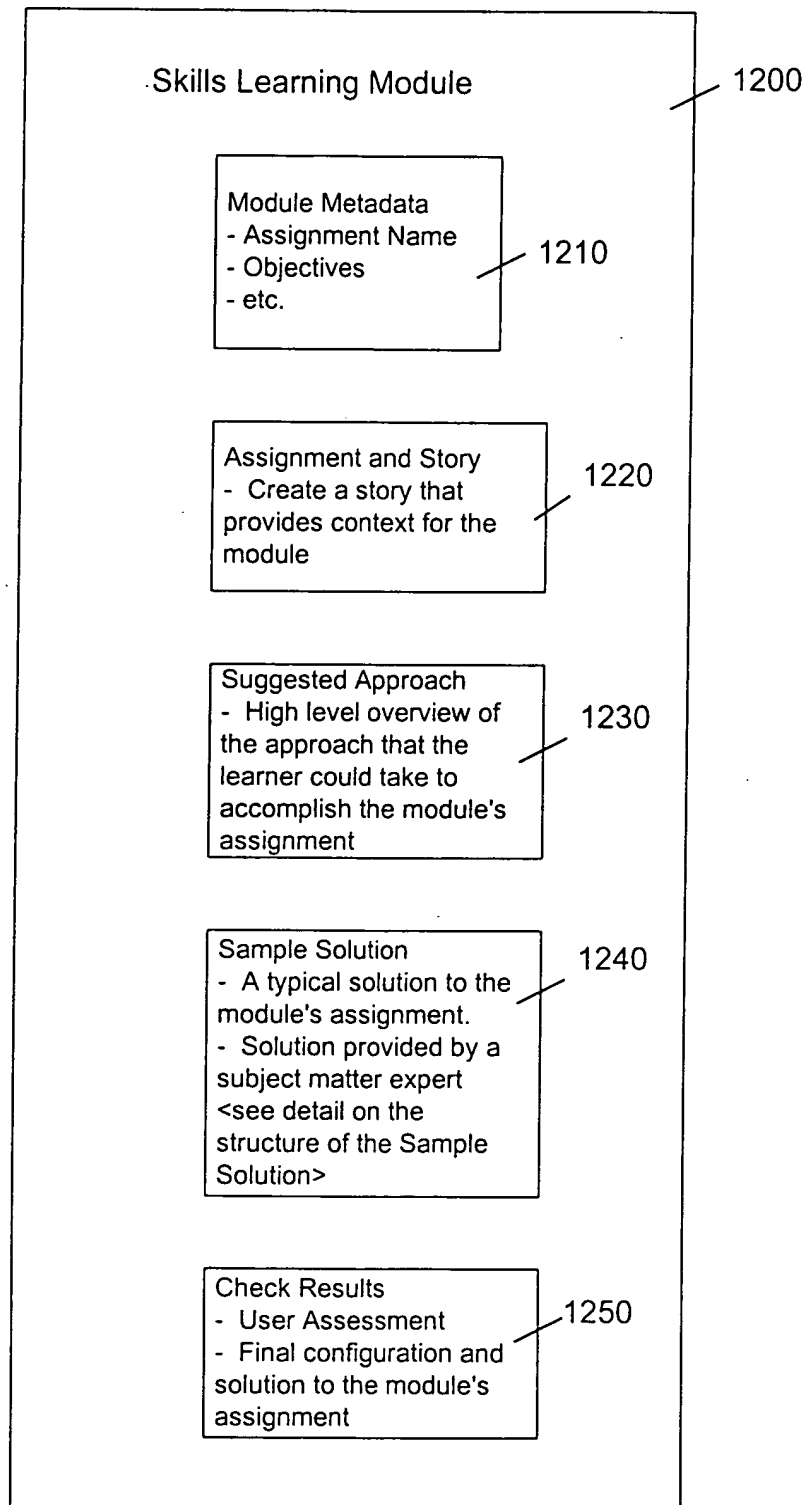


Figure 12

Figure 13

## 1011. Appletalk Routing

### Details

vLab Title	1011. Appletalk Routing
Technology	Network Layer
Level of Difficulty	Basic
Time Required	57 mins
Certification	CCNA
Desired Learner Outcomes	Experience designing and implementing Appletalk in a network.
Desired Network Outcomes	Appletalk routing is operational on the network.

[Top](#)

### Assignment

Design an Appletalk numbering plan and enable Appletalk routing

[Top](#)

### Story

Your network manager has told you that your network will soon have to carry Appletalk traffic. In order for this to happen you must plan an Appletalk numbering scheme and assign Appletalk zone names for each of the segments in your network. You will also enable Appletalk routing on all of the active interfaces on your routers. Once Appletalk is enabled on the routers and configured on the interfaces, you should verify that Appletalk is functioning properly.

[Top](#)

### Conditions

IP routing is already up and running on this network. **DO NOT CHANGE ANY OF THE IP ROUTING CONFIGURATIONS.**

Your Apple administrator has given you the following range of Appletalk network numbers, 2000 – 2999. You may use any number within that range to assign a unique Appletalk network number to each segment in the network. All of the serial links should be configured in the 'cereal zone'. You should make up unique zone names for each of the Ethernet interfaces.

[Top](#)

### Notes

The serial links between routers are implemented via direct connections in this lab and do not actually connect through any leased line services for the serial links. Here is the existing IP network. Use this as a starting point to plan your Appletalk Network.

[Top](#)

Figure 14-a

Diagram — 1460

[illegible]

Figure 14-b

## Suggested Approach

### 1011. Appletalk Routing

*Figure out the Appletalk numbering plan. Assign a unique Appletalk cable range to each network segment. Note the Appletalk zone names on each network. Enable Appletalk routing on the routers, then configure the appropriate Appletalk cable range on each active router interface. Once that is done verify proper Appletalk operation using show commands.*

code checked

Figure 15



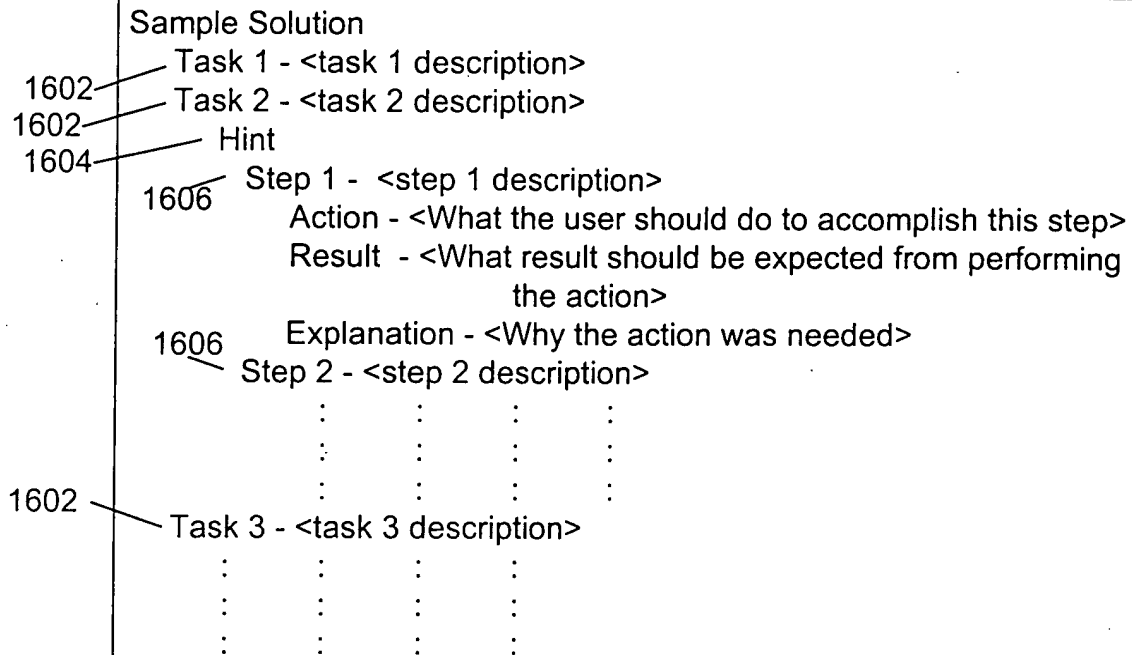


Figure 16

## sample solution

1602 — Plan Appletalk addressing

1604 — **HINT**

1606 — Assign on paper a unique Appletalk network number to each network segment

Action: Choose a cable range from the addresses that were given to you by the Appletalk administrator (2000 – 2999) for each network segment.

Result: Each 'wire' in the network should get a different Appletalk cable range.

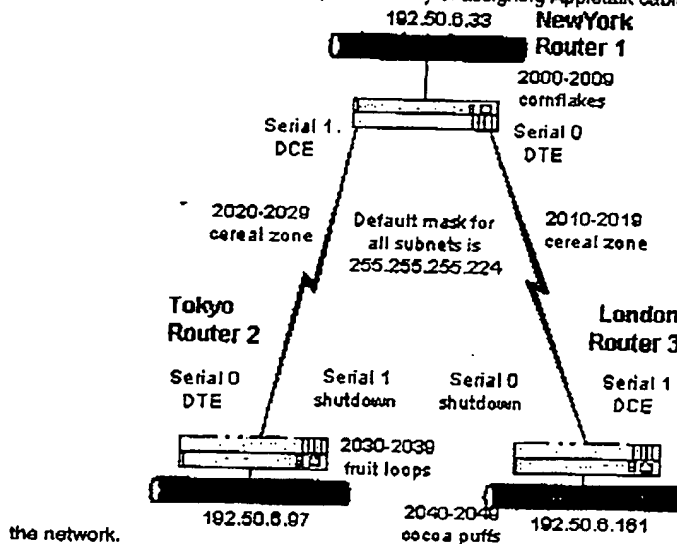
Explanation: Appletalk routing requires that every segment (or wire) in the network have a unique cable range in order for the Appletalk protocol to identify each part (link) of the network. A cable range is a contiguous range of network numbers that is assigned to a network segment. An example of a cable range would be 2300 – 2310. This assigns the range of network numbers from 2300 to 2310 to the network segment. Once you have a completed diagram, note the interfaces that each link connects to.

1606 — Assign on paper Appletalk zone names to each network segment, and assign all of the serial links in the 'cereal zone'.

Action: You need to think up three additional unique zone names for each of the Ethernet segments.

Result: An Appletalk zone can cover more than one network segment. Each network segment must be in at least one Appletalk zone. Zones are alpha numeric names, spaces are legal characters. Router ports that connect to the same network segment must be configured identically.

Explanation: The sample diagram shows one possible way of assigning Appletalk cable ranges and zone names to the various links in



1602 — Enable Appletalk Routing on each router

1604 — **HINT**

1606 — Start the Appletalk routing processes on the New York router.

Action: appletalk routing

Result:

```
NewYork>en
NewYork#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NewYork(config)#appletalk routing
NewYork(config)#^Z
NewYork#
&SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: The Appletalk routing process is not on by default. You must tell the router that you want it to route Appletalk packets. The "Appletalk routing" command also starts the Appletalk RTMP routing protocol running.

1606 — Start the Appletalk routing processes on the Tokyo router.

Figure 17-a

Action: appletalk routing

Result:

```
Tokyo>en
Tokyo#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Tokyo(config)#appletalk routing
Tokyo(config)#^Z
Tokyo#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: The Appletalk routing process is not on by default. You must tell the router that you want it to route Appletalk packets. The "Appletalk routing" command also starts the Appletalk RTMP routing protocol running.

1606 — Start the Appletalk routing processes on the London router.

Action: appletalk routing

Result:

```
London>en
London#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
London(config)#appletalk routing
London(config)#^Z
London#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: The Appletalk routing process is not on by default. You must tell the router that you want it to route Appletalk packets. The "Appletalk routing" command also starts the Appletalk RTMP routing protocol running.

1606 — Configure the proper Appletalk network number on each interface (Ethernet 0, Serial 0, and/or Serial 1) for the New York router using the diagram you made earlier.

Action:

```
appletalk cable-range <cable range>
appletalk zone <zone name>
```

Result:

```
NewYork#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NewYork(config)#interface serial 0
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2010-2019
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk zone cereal zone
NewYork(config-if)#interface serial 1
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2020-2029
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk zone cereal zone
NewYork(config-if)#interface ethernet 0
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2000-2009
NewYork(config-if)#appletalk zone cornflakes
NewYork(config-if)#^Z
NewYork#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: A unique Appletalk cable range must be assigned to each interface routing packets for the Appletalk protocol.

1606 — Configure the proper Appletalk network number on each interface (Ethernet 0, Serial 0, and/or Serial 1) for the Tokyo router using the diagram you made earlier.

Action:

```
appletalk cable-range <range>
appletalk zone <zone name>
```

Result:

```
Tokyo#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Tokyo(config)#int e 0
Tokyo(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2030-2039
Tokyo(config-if)#appletalk zone fruit loops
Tokyo(config-if)#int s 0
Tokyo(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2020-2029
Tokyo(config-if)#appletalk zone cereal zone
Tokyo(config-if)#^Z
Tokyo#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: A unique Appletalk cable range must be assigned to each interface routing packets for the Appletalk protocol.

- 1606 — Configure the proper Appletalk network number on each interface (Ethernet 0, Serial 0, and/or Serial 1) for the London router using the diagram you made earlier.

Action:

```
appletalk cable-range <range>
appletalk zone <zone name>
```

Result:

```
London#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
London(config)#int e 0
London(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2040-2049
London(config-if)#appletalk zone cocoa puffs
London(config-if)#int s 1
London(config-if)#appletalk cable-range 2010-2019
London(config-if)#appletalk zone cereal zone
London(config-if)#^Z
London#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Explanation: A unique Appletalk cable range must be assigned to each interface routing packets for the Appletalk protocol.

- 1602 — Verify Proper Operation of Appletalk Routing
- 1604 — **HINT**
- 1606 — Use a brief version of a show command to see that the Appletalk protocol is properly configured and running on the New York router.

Action:

```
show appletalk interface brief
```

Result:

```
NewYork#show appletalk interface brief
Interface      Address      Config      Status/Line Protocol  Atalk Protocol
BRI0           unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:1         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:2         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Ethernet0      2002.14     Extended    up                    up
Serial0        2010.174    Extended    up                    up
Serial1        2025.55     Extended    up                    up
Serial2        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Serial3        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
```

Explanation: The three interfaces you configured (E0, S0 and S1) on router 1 (NewYork) all show that they are 'up'. This means that they are properly configured and operational. This is a good quick check to see if the Appletalk protocol is running. If one of the interfaces that you have configured is 'down', check to be sure that the interface at the other end of the link has the same Appletalk cable range configured on it. The number after the cable-range number is the host number. The host number is dynamically assigned and will probably be different in your display.

- 1606 — Use a brief version of a show command to see that the Appletalk protocol is properly configured and running on the Tokyo router.

Action: show appletalk interface brief

Result:

```
Tokyo#sh appletalk interface brief
Interface      Address      Config      Status/Line Protocol  Atalk Protocol
BRI0           unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:1         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:2         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Ethernet0      2038.37     Extended    up                    up
Serial0        2022.76     Extended    up                    up
Serial1        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Serial2        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Serial3        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
```

Explanation: The two interfaces you configured (E0, and S0) on router 2 (Tokyo) all show that they are 'up'. This means that they are properly configured and operational. This is a good quick check to see if the Appletalk protocol is running. If one of the interfaces that you have configured is 'down', check to be sure that the interface at the other end of the link has the same Appletalk cable range configured on it. The number after the cable-range number is the host number. The host number is dynamically assigned and will probably be different in your display.

1606 — Use a brief version of a show command to see that the Appletalk protocol is properly configured and running on the London router.

Action: show appletalk interface brief

Result:

```
London#show appletalk interface brief
Interface      Address      Config      Status/Line Protocol  Atalk Protocol
BRI0           unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:1         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
BRI0:2         unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Ethernet0      2045.215     Extended    up                    up
Serial0        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Serial1        2013.235     Extended    up                    up
Serial2        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
Serial3        unassigned  not config'd administratively down  n/a
```

Explanation: The two interfaces you configured (E0, and S1) on router 3 (London) all show that they are 'up'. This means that they are properly configured and operational. This is a good quick check to see if the Appletalk protocol is running. If one of the interfaces that you have configured is 'down', check to be sure that the interface at the other end of the link has the same Appletalk cable range configured on it. The number after the cable-range number is the host number. The host number is dynamically assigned and will probably be different in your display.

1606 — Use a show Appletalk command to view all of the Appletalk parameters of a particular interface.

Action: show Appletalk interface

Result:

```
NewYork#show appletalk interface serial 0
Serial0 is up, line protocol is up
  AppleTalk cable range is 2010-2019
  AppleTalk address is 2010.174, Valid
  AppleTalk zone is "cereal zone"
  AppleTalk port configuration verified by 2013.235
  AppleTalk address gleaming is not supported by hardware
  AppleTalk route cache is enabled
```

Explanation: The important thing to note here is that the interface shows 'up' and line protocol is 'up'. This means the interface is communicating with the network it is connected to. You can also see the Appletalk address of this interface on the fourth line of the example. You can also see that the configuration of this port has been verified by the router at the other end of the link.

1606 — Use the 'show Appletalk route' command to look at the Appletalk routing table

Figure 17-d

Action: show appletalk route

Result:

NewYork#show appletalk route

Codes: R - RTMP derived, E - EIGRP derived, C - connected, A - AURP  
S - static P - proxy

5 routes in internet

The first zone listed for each entry is its default (primary) zone.

C Net 2000-2009 directly connected, Ethernet0, zone cornflakes

C Net 2010-2019 directly connected, Serial0, zone cereal zone

C Net 2020-2029 directly connected, Serial1, zone cereal zone

R Net 2030-2039 [1/G] via 2022.76, 2 sec, Serial1, zone fruit loops

R Net 2040-2049 [1/G] via 2013.235, 0 sec, Serial0, zone cocoa puffs

NewYork#

Explanation: After the routing updates propagate (roughly 90 seconds), each router should have five Appletalk routes in its routing table. If they do not, make sure that the routers are properly configured.

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code "ethernet"

Figure 17-2

Figure 18-a

check results

```
Router1
!
hostname Washington
!
enable password cisco
!
!
interface Ethernet0
ip address 10.28.0.1 255.255.0.0
no keepalive
no shutdown
!
interface Serial0
ip address 10.33.0.2 255.255.0.0
ip mroute-cache
no shutdown
!
interface Serial1
ip address 10.29.0.1 255.255.0.0
clockrate 56000
no shutdown
!
interface Serial2
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface Serial3
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface BRI0
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
!
no ip classless
!
!
banner motd %
IP RIP Foundation Lab Router1
Version: 1.0
Date: July 10, 1998
Copyright 1998, 1999, MentorLabs, LLC

All rights reserved %

Passwords:
User - cisco
Enable - cisco
!
!
line con 0
password cisco
login
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
end
```

```
Router2
```

# Figure 18-b

```

hostname Minot
!
enable password sanfran
!
!
interface Ethernet0
ip address 10.30.0.1 255.255.0.0
no keepalive
no shutdown
!
interface Serial0
ip address 10.29.0.2 255.255.0.0
ip mroute-cache
no shutdown
!
interface Serial1
ip address 10.31.0.1 255.255.0.0
clockrate 56000
no shutdown
!
interface Serial2
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface Serial3
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface BRI0
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
!
!
ip classless
!
!
banner motd %

IP RIP Foundation Lab Router2
Version: 1.0
Date: July 10, 1998

Copyright 1998, 1999, MentorLabs, LLC
All rights reserved %

Passwords:
User - cisco
Enable - sanfran
!
line con 0
password cisco
login
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
end

```

```

Router3
!
hostname Leesville
!
enable password sanfran
!
!
interface Ethernet0
ip address 10.32.0.1 255.255.0.0
no keepalive
no shutdown
!

```



# Figure 18-c

```
interface Serial0
ip address 10.31.0.2 255.255.0.0
ip mroute-cache
no shutdown
!
interface Serial1
ip address 10.33.0.1 255.255.0.0
clockrate 56000
no shutdown
!
interface Serial2
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface Serial3
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface BRI0
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
!
ip classless
!
!
banner motd %

IP RIP Foundation Lab Router3
Version: 1.0
Date: July 10, 1998
Copyright 1998, 1999, MentorLabs, LLC

All rights reserved %

Passwords:
User - cisco
Enable - sanfran
!
line con 0
password cisco
login
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
end
```

## check results

Check your configuration to confirm the network is operating per the Story and Conditions.  
(Use appropriate show, debug, and ping commands to verify network operations.)

**HINT**

Verify that the physical links in the network are running.

Action: show ip interface brief

Result: Hub#sh ip int brief

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
BRI0	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
BRI0:1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
DRI0:2	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Ethernet0	192.168.2.129	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0	172.18.1.33	YES	manual	up	up
Serial1	192.168.2.66	YES	manual	up	up
Serial2	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Serial3	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

Hub#

Explanation: The configured interfaces should all have up for Status and up for Protocol. If not, use other show commands to determine why.  
Confirm the routing table on Branch\_1 supports the Story and Conditions.

Action: show ip route

Result: Branch\_1#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP  
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, \* - candidate default  
U - per-user static route, o - ODR

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.2.66 to network 172.18.0.0

```
I* 172.18.0.0/16 [100/82125] via 192.168.2.66, 00:00:11, Serial0
    192.168.2.0/28 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C    192.168.2.64 is directly connected, Serial0
C    192.168.2.192 is directly connected, Ethernet0
I    192.168.2.128 [100/80225] via 192.168.2.66, 00:00:12, Serial0
```

Branch\_1#

Explanation: Except for the time since last routing update, your routing table on Branch\_1 should match the Results above. Do your metrics well?

Note that the Gateway of last resort and the candidate default route must both appear.

Confirm the routing table on the ISP supports the Story and Conditions.

Figure 19-a

Action: show ip route

Result: ISP#sh ip ro

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP  
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, \* - candidate default  
U - per-user static route, o - ODR

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
      172.18.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       172.18.1.32 is directly connected, Serial1
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.1.3.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S      192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.18.1.33
ISP#
```

Explanation: The ISP should have three subnets listed.

Confirm the routing table on the Hub supports the Story and Conditions.

Action: show ip route

Result: {There are two main possible results, depending on how the default route was confi

Hub#sh ip ro

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP  
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, \* - candidate default  
U - per-user static route, o - ODR

Gateway of last resort is 172.18.1.34 to network 0.0.0.0

```
*      172.18.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       172.18.1.32 is directly connected, Serial0
      192.168.2.0/28 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       192.168.2.64 is directly connected, Serial1
I       192.168.2.192 [100/80225] via 192.168.2.65, 00:00:13, Serial1
C       192.168.2.128 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.1.34
Hub#
```

... or ...

Hub#sh ip ro

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP  
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, \* - candidate default  
U - per-user static route, o - ODR

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

```
*      172.18.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       172.18.1.32 is directly connected, Serial0
      192.168.2.0/28 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       192.168.2.64 is directly connected, Serial1
I       192.168.2.192 [100/80225] via 192.168.2.65, 00:00:19, Serial1
C       192.168.2.128 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S*    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0
Hub#
```

Explanation: Both options for configuring a default route will support the network.

Note : Do your metrics match as well?

Verify that the network is operating as described in the Story and Conditions.

Figure 19-b

Action: ping ip-address  
 Result: Branch\_1#ping 10.1.3.1  
 Type escape sequence to abort.  
 Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
 !!!!!  
 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 32/34/36 ms  
 Branch\_1#

...

ISP#ping  
 Protocol [ip]:  
 Target IP address: 192.168.2.129  
 Repeat count [5]:  
 Datagram size [100]:  
 Timeout in seconds [2]:  
 Extended commands [n]: y  
 Source address or interface: 10.1.3.1  
 Type of service [0]:  
 Set DF bit in IP header? [no]:  
 Validate reply data? [no]:  
 Data pattern [0xABCD]:  
 Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]:  
 Sweep range of sizes [n]:  
 Type escape sequence to abort.  
 Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.129, timeout is 2 seconds:  
 !!!!!  
 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/17/20 ms

ISP#ping  
 Protocol [ip]:  
 Target IP address: 192.168.2.193  
 Repeat count [5]:  
 Datagram size [100]:  
 Timeout in seconds [2]:  
 Extended commands [n]: y  
 Source address or interface: 10.1.3.1  
 Type of service [0]:  
 Set DF bit in IP header? [no]:  
 Validate reply data? [no]:  
 Data pattern [0xABCD]:  
 Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]:  
 Sweep range of sizes [n]:  
 Type escape sequence to abort.  
 Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.193, timeout is 2 seconds:  
 !!!!!  
 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 32/33/36 ms

ISP#

Explanation: Your ping tests from Branch\_1 to the subnet 10.1.3.0 should be successful. Extended ping tests from the ISP's Ethernet to the Ethernet and Branch\_1's Ethernet should also be successful.

Verify that the routing updates have been minimized as described in the Story and Conditions.

Action: debug ip packet  
 Result: ISP#debug ip packet  
 IP packet debugging is on  
 ISP#  
 ...  
 ISP#no debug ip packet  
 IP packet debugging is off  
 ISP#

Explanation: The debugging information should be quiet after several minutes. If so, you can turn off IP packet debugging, and know that IG routing packets are not being sent to the ISP.

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Figure 19-c

## 1002. Connectivity Between Routers

### ▼ Archive History

## Archive Date

**Date Lab Started : 1999-Jul-15 16:06:40.864802**

Date Lab Completed : 1999-Jul-15 16:09:49.268665

Date Lab Archived : 1999-Jul-15 16:10:23.670189

## Lab Information

2002 — Plan

2004 — Debrief

2006 - Saved Configs.

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Figure 20

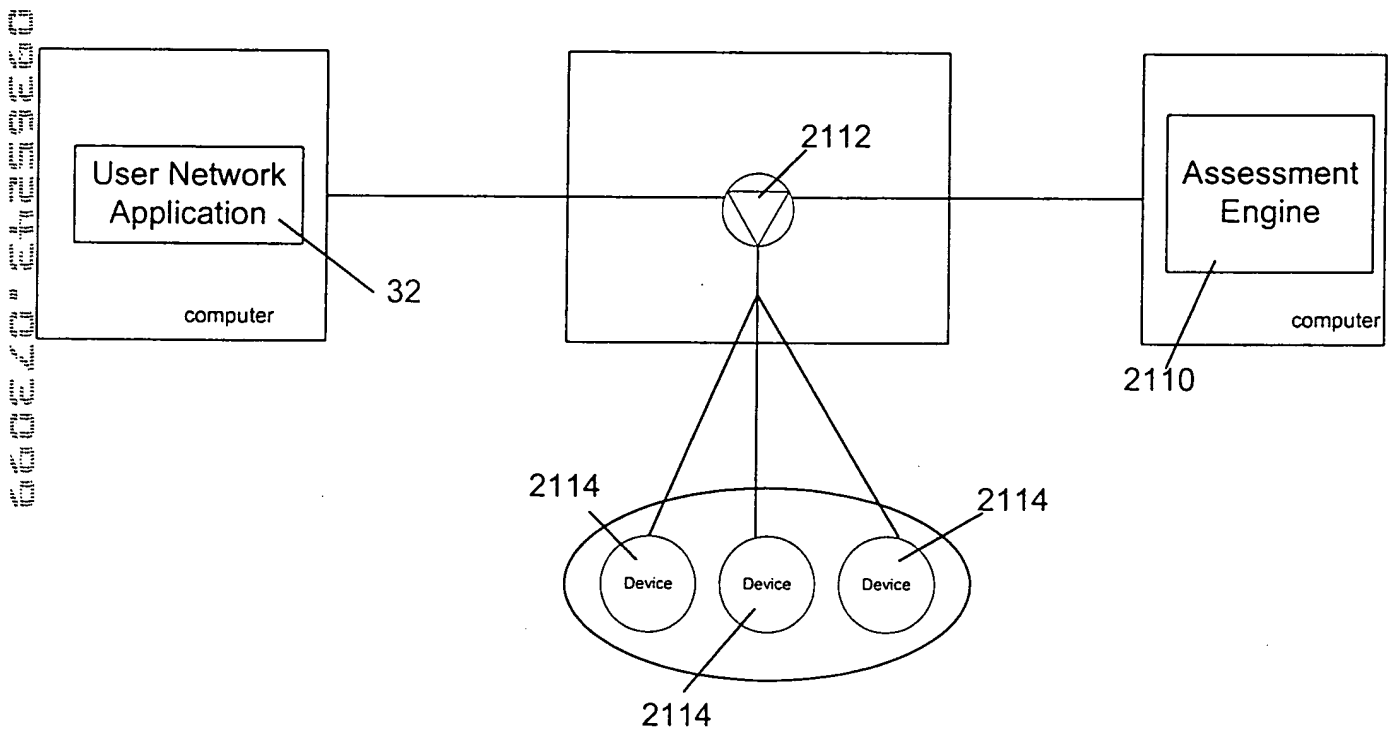


Figure 21

606620 "ethernet"

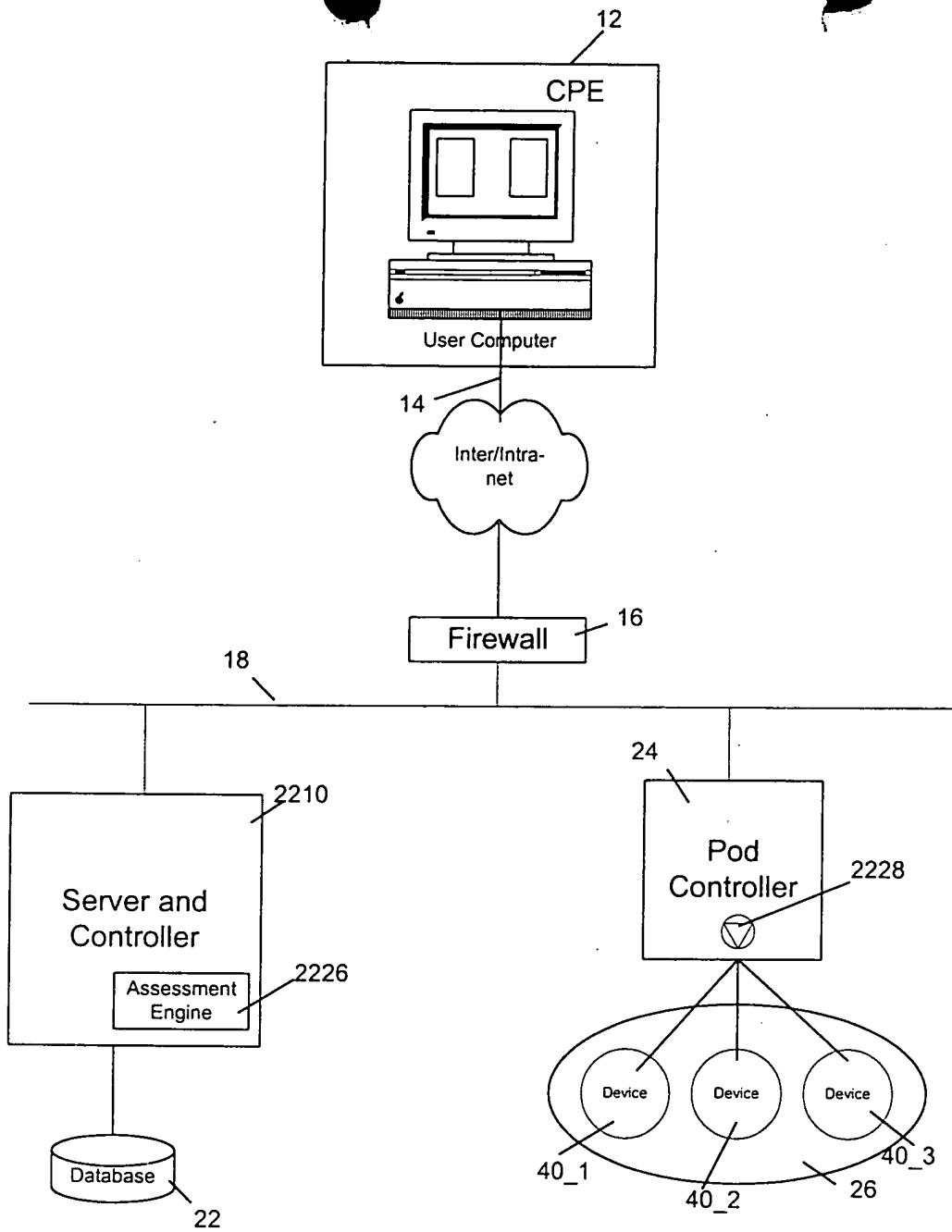


Figure 22